The People's Korea

No. 1,340 EVERY SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1987 Per Copy Price:￥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President Kim Il Sung's Message to Chinese Leaders

President Kim Il Sung on May 26 sent a message of thanks to Chinese party and state leaders Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, and Mr. Li Xiannian, President of the PRC, crossing the borderline of the People's Republic of China.

The message said:

We are leaving your country with a pleasant mind after successfully winding up our visit to China this time amid your particular concern.

I express heartfelt thanks to you and, through you, to the party, government and people of China for all the sincere, warm welcome and kind hospitality accorded to us during our stay in China.

We reached a consensus of views on all issues we discussed at the significant meetings and talks held with you in a warm, friendly atmosphere, and further deepened our comradely intimacy.

We are very satisfied with the fact that our visit to China consolidated the blood-sealed Korea-China friendship and strikingly demonstrated its invincible vitality and marked an important occasion in stepping up the common struggle of the peoples of the two countries for peace, socialism and communism.

On this occasion we witnessed, with deep impressions, the achievements made by the Chinese people in their endeavours to adhere to the four cardinal principles and materialize the four modernizations under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China since the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC.

Believing that the relations of the traditional fraternal friendship and unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will further develop and blossom in the future in an allround way generation after generation, I sincerely wish you and the Chinese people greater success in the sacred cause of building socialism with Chinese peculiarities and achieving the complete reunification of the whole of China.

DPRK Leader's China Visit Cements Korea-China Unity: C.C., WPK

The China visit of President Kim Il Sung showed that the fraternal friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples "continues to grow deeper and the relations between the two parties are excellent, and the visit recorded a brilliant page in the annals of Korea-China friendship," said a communique on a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made public on May 28. **(See the communique on page 2)**

According to the communique, the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee met on May 27, and the meeting discussed the results of the official goodwill visit to China by President Kim Il Sung from May 20 to 26.

The meeting was presided over by the President, the communique said.

The China visit of the President "took place very successfully amid the particular concern of the party and state leaders of China and bore good results," the communique noted.

It continued, "This was aimed at further tightening and developing the bonds of friendship and solidarity that closely link the peoples of the two countries."

Referring to the talks between the DPRK President and the Chinese party and state leaders, the communique said that the Chinese leaders strongly supported the efforts of the DPRK party and government for the peaceful reunification of the country, "particularly the proposal for achieving the reunification of the country in the form of confederation, the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks. . ."

"The Chinese leaders stressed that they would not allow any attempt to create 'two Koreas' and perpetuate the division of Korea such as the scheme for the so-called 'cross recognition' and there would be no change in the Chinese party's principled stand of supporting Korean reunification and recognizing only one Korea," the communique said.

The DPRK President and the Chinese leaders, it said, "stressed the need to heighten vigilance against the growing forces of aggression and war in Asia today and clarified their firm stand to further intensify the common struggle to safeguard peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world."

Pyongyang Supports Gorbachev's Call

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 23 carried a signed commentary on the May 19 speech of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the question of eliminating nuclear weapons in the Asian region.

General Secretary Gorbachev, in his speech made at a dinner for visiting Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh in Moscow, said that Moscow would agree to remove all its medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe and Asia if the United States withdrew its nuclear weapons from Japan, south Korea and the Philippines.

Expressing full support for his call, Rodong Sinmun in its commentary titled "Unremitting Efforts for Peace" said:

The call for the removal of nuclear means from Asia is an expression of the earnest stand of the Soviet Union for nuclear arms reduction and nuclear disarmament – it is good for peace in Asia and the world.

In his speech Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev called for eliminating the U.S. nuclear means in south Korea, Japan and the Philippines and taking away the U.S. aircraft carrier flotilla beyond a certain line. In this he raised the question which must be solved under all circumstances for peace and security in this region, which conforms with our stand for the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and the removal of the hotbed of nuclear war.

The nuclear weapons in south Korea

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

US's Armistice Violations Exceed 2,900 in May

The U.S.'s violation of the Armistice Agreement and accords between the U.S. and the DPRK totalled more than 2,900 cases in the period from May 1 to 20, said a secretary of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) on May 26.

Colonel Kim Ryon Gi, secretary of the Korean side to the MAC, at the 482nd meeting of the secretaries of the MAC held at Panmunjom, called his counterparts to account for committing military provocations against the DPRK in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) while continuing to bring heavy and automatic weapons and other military equipment into the DMZ to increase the tension there in violation of the Armistice Agreement and accords between the two sides.

According to the statement of Colonel Kim, the south Korean army fired bullets towards posts of the DPRK side from 12.7 mm large-calibre machine-guns on May 15 and from "M-16" automatic rifles on May 14, seriously threatening the safety of civil policemen of the DPRK.

The statement also said that the American side continued bringing illegally tanks, armored vehicles, heavy and automatic weapons into the DMZ and went ahead with fortification of many military personnel and equipment in violation of the Armistice Agreement and accords.

The secretary's statement revealed the fact that more than 2,900 cases of violation from May 1 to 20 means a

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Girl Students Throw Rocks at Police

About 500 female students at Seoul's Ehwa Women's University on May 26 demonstrate against the Chun Doo Hwan junta, some throwing petrol bombs and stones. Riot police fired tear gas to break up the protest. A major shake-up in Seoul's cabinet on May 26 following recent scandals, such as a police's broad cover-up in the torture death of a university student, is not expected to soothe dissidents' anger. (Reuter)

S. Korean Dissidents Form United Front to Ouster Chun Junta

South Korean political, religious and human rights leaders formed a new opposition coalition on May 27 to oust the military dictatorship and set up a democratic government.

About 150 opposition and dissident leaders gathered in a Seoul church for the formation of the Headquarters of the National Movement to Fight for a Democratic Constitution, a broad coalition consisting of more than 2,000 people.

They include nearly all of the 69 lawmakers of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, 253 Catholic priests, 270 Protestant clergy and lay leaders, 160 Buddhist leaders and scores of intellectuals, writers and artists.

So far, some 2,200 have joined the coalition, the first united front ever formed in south Korea.

"If we rise up and join hands, it would not be too difficult to oust the military dictatorship and set up a democratic government. This is the great power of the masses," the group said.

The formation of the new coalition is seen as a significant development likely to lead to further democratization in south Korea.

Citing the example of the Philippines, the new group vowed to take its drive against the government into the streets and called on Koreans to unite and support the cause of the group.

The new group demanded that Chun withdraw his Apr. 13 decision to suspend talks with the opposition on constitutional reform.

It also called for direct presidential elections instead of the existing electoral college system which is far from democratic.

"We must oppose them. As long as the military dictatorship exists, the sighs, tears and agony of the people will not cease in this land," the group said in a statement endorsed by 2,200 dissident and religious leaders.

Communique on Results of DPRK President's China Visit

A communique on a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was made public on May 28.

Follows the full text of the communique :

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea met on May 27.

The meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Attending the meeting were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, of the WPK Central Committee. Secretaries of the party Central Committee were present as observers.

The meeting discussed the results of the official goodwill visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon the invitation of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China.

The meeting noted with high appreciation and deep satisfaction that the China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took place very successfully amid the particular concern of the party and state leaders of China and bore good results.

It is a long-standing tradition for the party and state leaders of Korea and China to frequently visit each other, deepening friendship and trust and strengthening solidarity and cooperation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid an official goodwill visit to China again this time after his official state visit there in September 1982. This was aimed at further tightening and developing the bonds of friendship and solidarity that closely link the peoples of the two countries.

The Political Bureau meeting stressed that the China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was paid at a very opportune time in keeping with the desire of the parties and peoples of the two countries and this was one more epochal event in consolidating blood-sealed traditional Korea-China friendship and further strengthening the common struggle of the two peoples for peace, socialism and communism.

During his stay in China, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had significant meetings and talks with comrades Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian in a warm and friendly atmosphere and reached consensus of view on all matters discussed.

Stating that the shining success of the China visit this time powerfully demonstrated once again that Korea-China friendship is an indestructible one which does not shake under any circumstances but warmly pulsates always, the meeting expressed deep thanks to the party and state leaders of China for having received the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung most warmly and accorded him sincerest hospitality with high respect, fraternal intimacy and deep feelings of trust.

The party and state leaders of China, during the meetings and talks in Beijing, heartily wished the Korean people fresh and more brilliant success in their endeavours to attain the grand targets of the third Seven-Year Plan, saying that the Korean people were effecting tremendous changes in socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his conversations with Chinese leaders, congratulated the Chinese people on their great successes in achieving stability and unity of the whole country and building socialism with Chinese characteristics after the founding of socialist new China, especially after the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and said these successes show that the line and policy of the CPC to maintain four cardinal principles and carry out four modernizations are a correct policy proceeding from the specific conditions of China.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sincerely wished the Chinese people still greater success in their future struggle to convert China into a highly civilized, highly democratic socialist power by creditably attaining the long-term goal of socialist modernization.

The Political Bureau meeting pointed out that for the peoples of Korea and China to successfully build socialism to suit the specific conditions of their countries, proceeding from them, constitutes a big contribution to augmenting the socialist forces as a whole and promoting the common cause of the progressive peoples in Asia and the world for peace and socialism.

At the talks with the Chinese party and state leaders, mutual support and firm solidarity were manifested for the struggle for national reunification being waged by both peoples and wide-range views were exchanged on the international issues of common concern.

The Chinese party and state leaders strongly supported the efforts of our party and the government of the Republic for the relaxation of the situation and stability on the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, particularly the proposal for achieving the reunification of the country in the form of confederation, the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Chinese leaders stressed that they would not allow any attempt to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea such as the scheme for the so-called "cross recognition" and there would be no change in the Chinese party's principled stand of supporting Korean reunification and recognizing only one Korea.

Noting that the Chinese party and government in recent years have correctly solved the problem of the restoration of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao and achieved good results in the work for peacefully realizing the reunification of the country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed full support to the Chinese people's just struggle to achieve the complete reunification of the whole of China by recovering Taiwan, not allowing any attempt to create "two Chinas".

Exchanging views on the present situation and the international issues, the Chinese leaders noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is playing ever bigger role in the international political arena by actively pursuing a foreign policy based on the idea of independence, friendship and peace, and its international position is rising.

The great leader pointed to the contribution made by the Chinese party and government to the universal cause of peace by pursuing an independent, sovereign and peaceful foreign policy.

The great leader and the Chinese leaders said the nature of imperialism does not change and stressed the need to heighten vigilance against the growing forces of aggression and war in Asia today and clarified their firm stand to further intensify the common struggle to safeguard peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The Political Bureau meeting stressed that it is an important guarantee for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism against imperialism to strengthen comradely friendship and unity and close cooperation between fraternal parties and countries.

The meeting noted with great joy that Comrade Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, accepted with pleasure the kind invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to visit Korea.

The China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly showed that the fraternal friendship between the two peoples based on the friendship of the past days of hard trials when they shared life and death, weal and woe, shedding blood together, continues to grow deeper and the relations between the two parties are excellent, and the visit recorded a brilliant page in the annals of Korea-China friendship.

The Political Bureau meeting stressed that it was an unshaken policy of our party and government and the unanimous will of our people to bring into bloom and develop on an overall scale the unbreakable fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples through generations, just as the Chinese leaders stated when they met the great leader that it was the unanimous creed of the Chinese party and people to constantly consolidate and develop through generations the Sino-Korean friendship which had withstood all tests of history.

Expressing unanimous approval of the results of the China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Political Bureau meeting evinced the resolution of constantly consolidate these successes and expand the Korean-Chinese relations of friendship and develop them to a higher stage in the future and adopted a relevant decision on this.

The meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee expressed the belief that the party organizations at all levels and functionaries, all the party members and working people, under the wise leadership of the party, will powerfully accelerate the revolution and construction through self-reliance and hard struggle, holding ever higher the banner of the Juche idea, the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and thereby make a greater contribution to the acceleration of the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the promotion of the common cause of mankind for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and communism.

Seminars on Juche Idea & Presidential Works in For. Countries

A Portuguese National Seminar of the Juche Idea on Independence and Peace was recently held in Lisbon under the sponsorship of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism on the occasion of the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Dr. Luis Manuel De Araujo, chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism and assistant professor at Lougiada University in Lisbon, made a report on the subject "The Juche Idea Is a Fighting Banner for Independence, Progress and Peace".

He said in his report:

The Juche idea is an immortal idea which lights the road of independence, progress and peace, a most fundamental problem arising in carving out human destiny.

The Juche idea is, in a nutshell, a man-centred idea.

It raises the fundamental question of philosophy by regarding man as the main factor, and elucidates on the basis of a new explanation about man the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Such philosophical principle of the Juche idea explains man's position and role in the world in a scientific way.

The Juche idea not only indicates the noble idea of independence, progress and peace but also propounds correct theory, method, strategy and tactics for their realization.

It expounds that the transformation of nature, mankind and society is a main component of the struggle for the Chajusong of mankind and a main area of social development.

It gives a scientific exposition of the law of the struggle for the Chajusong of mankind on the global scale and, on this basis, raises it as the most important task of the world people for Chajusong to make the world independent.

With a scientific exposition of the mutual relations between the cause of global independence and that of world peace, the Juche idea indicates that the most fundamental way of safeguarding peace on the globe is to make the world independent.

For its scientific clarification of the path of independence, progress and peace, this idea serves as an immortal banner, a banner of victory, of the peoples in the struggle to create a new world and shape their destiny.

The problem requiring preferential solution in the struggle for independence, progress and peace is to establish Juche in ideology.

Today the Juche idea authored by the great President Kim Il Sung is being developed in depth to a new, higher stage by dear His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the brilliant successor to the cause of Juche.

Meanwhile, seminars on immortal classical works of President Kim Il Sung were held recently in various countries.

Seminars on the work "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" took place at the National Press Club of Nepal, the

(Continued on page 3)

Kim Il Sung Hall in Iceland

The Kopavogur Library of Iceland held the opening ceremony of the Kim Il Sung Hall on May 2 on the occasion of the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The ceremony was attended by the mayor of Kopavogur, the curator of the Kopavogur Library and other officials concerned.

DPRK Book, Photo & Handicraft Exhibitions in Egypt & Tunisia

A DPRK book exhibition was held at the 19th Cairo International Book Fair in Egypt and DPRK book, photo and handicraft exhibitions in Tunis and Nabeul provinces, Tunisia.

While the exhibitions were open, their halls were visited by President Mohamad Hosni Mubarak, and the prime minister, speaker of the People's Assembly, minister of social affairs and more than 300,000 people of different strata in Egypt and the minister of education and scientific research, governors of Tunis and Nabeul provinces and over 10,000 people of broad circles in Tunisia.

Economic Successes Attained in 2nd 7-Yr. Plan

The Korean people began the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) for economic development from the beginning of this year, based on successes attained in the second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

The main tasks of the second Seven-Year Plan were to further solidify socialist economic foundations through the acceleration of the Juche-orientation of the national economy and raise the people's living standards to a higher level.

Here is a brief roundup of successes achieved in coal and textiles production and housing construction during the second Seven-Year Plan:

Part of textile counter of the Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 supplying various kinds of cloths to people.

Textile

The annual textile output reached 800 million metres in Korea.

The plan period witnessed the growth of the output of different kinds of textiles and chemical fibres including vinalon, movilon and staple fibre with the powerful promotion of the replacement of equipment with modernised and readjustment and reinforcement of knitwear mills throughout the country and reajustment and reinforcement of the production processes of chemical fibre mills.

The textile output went up 45 percent and chemical fibre output 80 percent in this period.

Per capita textile output before liberation (August 1945) was no more than 14 centimetres.

After liberation the textile industry has developed into a versatile and independent industry, harmoniously equipped with cotton, chemical fibre, woolen and silk textiles, fully satisfying the growing demand of the working people for fabrics.

The textile industry will produce in the new long-term plan period 1,500 million metres annually by energetically accelerating the modernization of equipment and reinforcing modern one. When this target is attained, 76 metre will go to each head of the population.

In this period efforts will be concentrated on the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, a large chemical industrial centre of Korea, to create new vinalon production capacity of 100,000 tons by 1988.

The production of fabrics such as high-quality suit materials and cloth for shirts will be increased with the development of the processing technology of vinalon.

The proportion of knitwear will be markedly increased through the expansion of the knitwear production bases and the growth of their production capacity.

Workers are busy with coal production.

Coal

Korea hit the target of 70 million tons of coal with flying colours.

The state steadily increased investments in the domain of coal industry during the period of the fulfilment of the plan and the subsequent adjustment period.

As a result, many coal mines with favorable mining conditions and a rich deposit have been developed.

The Anju District Coal Mining Complex, a leading coal production centre of the country, has been largely reconstructed on an expansion basis.

In recent years the Yonpung, Changdong, Sosa and Soho collieries have been put into commissioning and more than 10 pits constructed.

The scope of the coal cutting faces of the complex has been expanded by an average of 10-20 times.

And the belt conveyers have been laid at all pits to increase the coal transport capacity.

Now the complex turns out only in 20 days as much coal as produced in the whole year of 1957.

The Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex introduced into production more than 3,000 valuable technical innovation proposals during the period of the fulfilment of the plan, with the result that the proportion of mechanized operation has markedly increased in the pit work.

Twenty-two coal mines including the Chonsong Youth, February 8, Chikdong Youth and Ryongdae Coal Mines and pits have increased the transport capacity over 1.4 times by laying belt conveyers with a total extension of tens of thousands of metres.

Many medium and small coal mines and sapropelic coal mines have been developed and expanded at different parts to boost the coal production.

During the period of the fulfilment of the plan coal mines and coal mining complexes including the Tokchon district, Kaechon district, Kangdong district and Kujang district coal mining complexes have markedly consolidated their material and technical foundations to keep coal production on a high level.

The workers in the domain of coal industry are now advancing to attain the goal of 120 million tons of coal during the third Seven-Year Plan.

Housing

Housing construction is making brisk headway in Korea.

Many high-rise apartment houses and silicate houses of new styles suited to the aesthetic taste of modern times are under construction in Pyongyang and other cities, workers residential quarters and rural villages.

Korea has annually increased state investment in housing construction, fully meeting the growing needs of the people for houses.

Dwelling houses for hundreds of thousands of families were built during the second Seven-Year Plan.

New residential districts including modernly-built Changgwang and Munsu streets have made their appearance in Pyongyang, and a large number of dwelling houses have been built in Nampo, Wonsan, Chongjin and other local cities.

During the new long-term plan modern dwelling houses for 150,000-200,000 families will be built in Korea annually to fully solve the housing question.

In particular, the construction of many-roomed dwelling houses will be accentuated to increase the housing area per head of the population more than 1.3 times.

A silicate house in Pyongyang.

(Continued from page 2)

Sevenikoro, Mali, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism, the Pottery Factory Group of Mali for the Study of Kimilsungism and various groups for the study of the Juche idea in Tanzania including the Arusha Group for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Seminars on the work "On the Occasion of Founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army" were held at the group for the study of the Juche idea of the Central African Republic, the group for the study of the Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Landjia, Central Africa, and the group of Central African youth for the study of Kimilsungism, a seminar on the work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" at the group for the study of the Juche idea of the Tanzanian society of science and technology and a seminar on the works "For the Development of Agriculture in African Countries" and "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" at the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea.

The Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsungism held a seminar on the answers of President Kim Il Sung to the questions put by the general director of the Prensa Latina News Agency of Cuba.

—Over Case of Student's Death by Police Torture in January—

As Priests Bare Cover-up, 6 More Culprits Arrested; Another Plot May Be Under Way

Gen. Chun Doo Hwan must have learned a lesson from his people at the end of last month – "Somehow life doesn't always pay off to those who are most insistent," as someone said.

Since his rise to power in 1980, in fact, former four-star general Chun has been insistent both on glorying in "a first peaceful transfer of power" in south Korea in coming February and on becoming a behind-the-scenes strong man after his stepdown.

But his efforts forward this end, for instance, to make the illegitimacy of his government less noticeable and put down his foe's criticism, suffered a major setback when Catholic fathers on May 18 disclosed that, in addition to two policemen already under arrest, three others were involved in the torture which eventually killed a Seoul National University student last January and that their three senior officers helped cover up the case.

The revelation was followed by the government's admission of the charge, which resulted in the arrests of six new police officers, reshuffle of Chun's cabinet affecting six posts, including prime minister Lho Shin Yong, and replacement of the director of the Agency for National Security Planning (Chang Se Dong), Prosecutor General and director-general of the National Police Headquarters (NPH), top officers at each section. **(See the article below)**

As Seoul's English daily Korea Times (May 23) wrote "The nation shivered in anger," the latest move made the credibility of Chun's government as a whole, among them police and prosecution, fall to the ground, causing a renewed surge of accusations even from what they call silent people.

Fabrication

The torture victim's name was Pak Chong Chol, 21, and the worst human violence was used to elicit the whereabouts of his blacklisted friend on Jan. 14.

The tragic incident, albeit just a small tip of a big iceberg, echoed outrage across south Korea with a series of demonstrations and rallies, indicating how the Chun junta had to weather dissidents' protests.

The dictatorial regime, however, survived by sacking an interior minister and a police chief and arresting two policemen – Lt. Cho Han Gyong, 41, and Sgt. Kang Chin Gyu, 29, – needless to say, along with a harsh crackdown on protestors.

It concluded at the same time that the brutal episode was "an isolated case" involving only three people.

Then, about 4 months later, came the Korean Catholic Priests' Council for Justice's exposure of the police fabrication, saying there were more criminals.

The dissident group based their allegation on the confession of one of the two investigators who were made scapegoat for their accomplices, and possibly others.

The National Police Headquarters, at first, categorically denied it, while the prosecution arrested other three tortures four days after the disclosure – Lt. Hwang Chong Ung, 41; Sgts. Pan Kum Gon, 44, and Li Chong Ho, 29, – and three cover-up schemers 12 days later – Senior Superintendent Gen. Pak Cho Won, an NPH deputy chief; Ryu Chong Bang, chief of the Anti-Communist Investigation Division No. 2; and Superintendent Pak Won Taek, a senior investigator assigned to the division.

According to the May 29 announcement of the Prosecutor General's Office, Mr. Pak, undergoing an investigation, died from water torture directly conducted by five policemen and they agreed to bill his fate as a shock death.

Their senior, Ryu Chong Bang, it also said, ordered that Cho and Kang become culprits, and when another senior, Pak Cho Won sensed a sign of their move in prison to tell the truth, he in early May attempted to persuade them not to do so by showing a passbook of 100 million won to each.

Another Fabrication

But, Kim Young Sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, said, "No one believes that only a few police officers were involved in the fabrication of Pak's incident," hinting at the high likelihood of higher-ranking police, prosecution and government officials conspiring with them.

As a matter of fact, Roman Catholic priest Kim Sung Hun, heading the religious group which exposed the cover-up, has indicated that the prosecution is suspected to have acted a part in the plot, saying the early-publicized result of its investigation was quite different from the information he had.

He even went further with assertion that the two policemen, Cho and Kang, arrested in January were not in the room at the time of Pak's torture death. It is casting grave doubts on the May 24 reenactment of the inhumane crime, in which they acted a key role in pushing his head into a water-filled bathtub.

In January, the prosecution was originally to probe the Pak case, but it was referred to the police after a joint meeting of the home and justice ministers and chiefs of intelligence agencies four days after his death.

Alongside of this fact, delays in the early-jailed two investigators' court trial – which is usually held about a month after a prosecution indictment – and a failure to hold an reenactment of the case in January have impaired prosecu-

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

Plainclothes policemen take away the mother of a student jailed for anti-government activities as she shouts critical slogans outside the Seoul District Prosecutors' office on May 25. She was among 60 demonstrators who demanded an end to torture. (Reuter)

Hearing a priest reading a statement in his wavering voice (on police cover-up).

Police: "Our heart beats quick."

"What about ordinary people?"

"I tremble as if I were getting an electric shock." ***(The Dong-A Ilbo, May 23)***

Reshuffle: a Bid to Strengthen Roh Tae U's Position

As the torture death of an SNU (Seoul National University) student was exposed and public distrust in the Chun government deepened, Chun Doo Hwan reshuffled its cabinet on May 26 to replace seven ministers with those who have a "cleaner image."

However, many observers say that the dismissals will neither satisfy the people nor bring any change to the Chun regime.

The latest shake-up is seen as nothing but a deceptive measure to divert the growing outcry and distrust, which has been caused by the exposure of the cover-up of the Pak Chong Chol case and the unilateral shelving of constitutional debate, and a measure to strengthen the basis of the military establishment for heir-apparent Roh Tae U's bid to presidency in next February.

This will be clear from the newly appointed ministers – Without exception they are Chun's loyal aides who have actively backed the military dictatorship since Chun's rise to power.

Lee Han Key, new prime minister, was president of the support committee of the ruling Democratic Justice Party from 1983, former chairman of the audit and inspection board for two years from 1980 under Chun's rule, and is known as a pro-Japanese, once acting as director of the south Korea-Japan cultural exchange foundation.

Chang Sae Dong, ex-NSP (Agency for National Security Planning, formerly known as KCIA) chief, who is notorious for his active role in the crackdown on the Kwangju uprising, was replaced by Ahn Moo Hyuk, the 14th class graduate of the south Korea's military academy (KMA).

Chang's replacement provoked widespread speculation that the reshuffle was clearly aimed at paving the way for Roh's way to power as he has been one of Chun's closest aides.

New NSP director Ahn has also served as president of the social purification committee since the early days of Chun's rise to power, and then moved to the post of commissioner of the tax administration office to defuse popular anger over the Chun family's large scale tax evasion cases.

Finance minister Sagong Il was transferred from the post of senior presidential secretary and legislation office director Kim Chong Keon also from the same post.

The two men are known as the bureaucrats who served the Blue House for some 6 years as Chun's loyal aides despite the repeated cabinet shake-ups carried out more than 20 times since 1980.

The home minister was replaced by Koh Kun, DJP lawmaker.

Chung Hae Chang, deputy prosecutor general, was appointed justice minister, and former justice minister Lee Jong Nam was appointed as prosecutor general.

But in light of the involvement of high ranking prosecution and police officials in the latest cover-up scandal of the SNU student's torture case, the reshuffle proves that the "ring-leaders" in the scandal have been made justice and prosecution ministers.

Buddhists, Journalists and Others Join in Anti-Chun Protests

A memorial rally for the Kwangju martyrs in Seoul was thwarted by a massive police force on May 23, and some 1,300 citizens, mostly youths, were taken away as they tried to stage guerrilla-style demonstrations on the streets.

"The Pan-national Memorial Service for the Democratic Martyrs on the Seventh Anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising", scheduled to be held that day at Pagoda Park, Seoul, (the symbolic place where the Mar. 1 nationwide independence movement of 1919 was touched off with a protest rally held here against the Japanese colonization) by 23 dissident organizations affiliated with the Mintong-ryun, the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification.

Some 1,000 people, who were hampered to participate in the rally by more than 7,000 heavily-geared riot police, occupied downtown streets in Seoul and staged on-street demonstrations, chanting "Abolish the attempt to preserve the constitution" and "Down with the dictatorship."

Meanwhile, a street prayer rally for the nation was held in downtown Kwangju on May 24, participated in by more than 10,000 Christians and laymen and sponsored by the Kwangju Christian Committee to Safeguard Freedom of Missionary Work.

At the prayer which had to be held on a street as a result of police seal-up, 534 priests from 14 religious bodies including the Presbyterian Council of Kwangju City made public their six-point demand to Chun Doo Hwan: 1) Opposition to the Apr. 13 measure as it is a human challenge to God and insult to human dignity; 2) freedom of the press; 3) release of political prisoners and guarantee of the right to existence.

Police, posted around the venue in advance, fired teargas bombs at demonstrators when some 2,000 priests and believers marched through the city, to foil the peaceful demonstration.

Journalists, Buddhists and Others Join

With pan-national anti-Chun protests gaining momentum in south Korea, 114 journalists with Dong-A Ilbo, the most influential paper in south Korea, joined in a campaign to oppose Chun Doo Hwan's unilateral suspension of constitutional debate by issuing a protest statement.

The statement was put on the newspaper company's bulletin board in front of the main gate on the night of May 25.

The journalists of conscience, despite the fact that they might face various inconveniences for issuing the statement, dared to make clear their position on the country's democratization. This is the first time that journalists have issued an anti-government statement since Chun's rise to power in 1980.

Stressing that constitutional revision for democracy should be given top priority in the present era, they called Apr. 13 decision a "betrayal to the national consensus" and demanded an immediate withdrawal of the statement.

They noted that distrust in the government has been mounting because of its attitude to the Pan Ocean Shipping case, in which a huge sum of money was transmitted abroad and also to the cover-up of the torture death case of Pak Chong Chol, a Seoul National University student.

Meanwhile, the number of professors who joined in their statements to call on the Chun junta to resume constitutional debate reached 1,475 as of May 19, as 21 professors at Soongchon University made public a joint statement entitled "Our view on the present situation and the reality of the university."

As many as 42 professors at Hanyang University followed suit on May 23.

A total of 751 Buddhist monks also joined on May 16 in issuing an anti-Chun statement at the Kaeun Temple in Seoul, stressing the need to establish a democratic government and work out a new constitution with national backing.

The monks belonging to the Choge faction demanded: 1) Release of political prisoners and abolishment of the basic press law; 2) guarantee of freedom of the press, assembly and demonstration; 3) abolishment of the Buddhist property law, and said: "Four months have passed since the torture death incident of Pak Chong Chol occurred, but our human rights condition has not been improved at all but even getting worse as such draconian measures against democratic figures as search, illegal seizure, house arrest and detention continue."

About 150 south Korean Buddhist monks stage a street protest in Seoul on May 23 demanding Chun Doo Hwan's resignation and accusing the government of covering up last January's death by police torture of student activist Pak Chong Chol. (Reuter)

A total of 104 actors and actresses together with 33 artists called on May 15 for resumption of constitutional debate for the sake of democratization, saying that Chun's suspension of the debate "has smashed the hopes of the entire nation who aspire after democracy."

Student Demonstrations Reach Unprecedented Scale

Thousands (probably tens of thousands as Seoul announces underestimated figures) of students are staging anti-government demonstrations almost every day, chanting "Down with the military dictatorship" and "We oppose suspension of constitutional debate" even after the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising on May 18.

Angry protests are spreading across the land as it was known that the late SNU student's torture death was covered up by the Chun junta involving high ranking officials.

Some of the students struggles are:

On May 26 more than 6,000 students at 23 universities clashed with teargas-firing police. They chanted "Let us down with the military dictatorship", "Let us inherit the spirit of the Kwangju uprising," and so forth.

On May 22 some 5,800 at 18 universities held anti-government rallies and demonstrations to condemn Chun's Apr. 13 decision and the cover-up of an SNU student's torture death.

Socio-Economic, Pol. and Human Rights Situation in S. Korea (1)

International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, an organization concerned with massive human rights violations occurring in several countries, issued the background information on the socio-economic, political and human rights situation in south Korea in February this year. The documents introduced here were submitted to the United Nations' Human Rights Commission held in Geneva for its 43rd Session:

Deep and wide concern has been recently expressed over the state of human rights in South Korea. The source of this concern sometimes stems from a sort of moralism according to which the problem of human rights violation can be dealt with in abstract, or from a standpoint which views the problem as being straightly connected with the grassroot traits of the political, socio-economic circumstances within which it occurs.

Historical Outline of Human Rights Violation and U.S. Strategical Interests in South Korea

Looking back to the history of South Korea since 1945, one sees that the violation of human rights finds its expression basically in the repression of the political and socio-economic aspirations of Korean people (national independence, peaceful reunification, bettering of economic and social conditions of people, etc.) by the US Administration and the South Korean regime which was practically put into power by the latter against the will of all Korean people asking for a unified government in the Korean peninsula. The first human rights violation, in fact, was perpetrated by the US military government, installed in 1945, when it banned the People's Committee, a genuinely pluralistic, democratic and representative organ of the all Korean people at that time, eliminating the left and, later, even the center and the moderate right-wing elements and committing "the Taegu slaughter" during the uprising of popular opposition in Taegu in 1946 as George McCune the leading US academic authority of the time, termed the US military government and Korean rightist repression in this region. It is important to grasp this aspect, since those US sabotage and violence operations were not confined to dividing Korea, but they implied also trying to completely destroy the democratic and popular movement which demonstrably had the support of the overwhelming majority of the population in South Korea. The installation of the Republic of Korea in 1948 has brought no change as regards human rights violation as a repression of national aspirations of the south Korean people; only the principal offender was substituted by the Republic of Korea whose survival is dependent on its special relationship with the US Administration which is called commonly neo-colonial. Analyzing the activities of the Republic of Korea under the regime Syngman Rhee, Pak Chung-Hee and Chun Doo-Whan, one sees the first and the most important function was to guarantee the suppression of internal dissents by efficient military, police and intelligence networks under the pretext of national security. Every human rights violation in South Korea stems from the goal of maintaining US strategic interests in South Korea. The coup d'état of General Pak Chung-Hee which was followed by mass arrests and executions in 1960, the massacre of 3,000 citizens during the popular uprising of Kwang-Ju in 1980 by the most brutal use of military force, supported by the US army stationed in South Korea, the recent mass arrests of more than 1,500 democrats and prohibition of more than 30 democratic organizations after the Asian Games are as many violations of human rights in South Korea that clearly stress that the real and only aim is to prevent any possibility for genuine democratization and national reunification which had emerged.

Socio-economic Situation and Repression in South Korea

The development model in South Korea which is defined as a "dependent capitalism" shows a rapid economic growth in some industrial sectors, while it limits the economic and social rights of the working people. The dependent capitalism of South Korea, like others in the Third World, is under an iron control which forces it to allow extraordinary profits to foreign capital. The externally oriented economy sets strict limits on the amount of indigenously-generated social surplus which is used to the benefit of the working people. Alongside with the rising figures of GNP, export expansion and so on, severe problems arose both at the internal and international levels. South Korea is one of the highest debtor countries in the world, contending the third position with Argentina after Brazil and Mexico.

(To be continued)

Insurance Conf. of Socialist Countries Held in Pyongyang

The 26th Insurance Conference of Socialist Countries was held in Pyongyang from May 12 to 18.

It was attended by insurance delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

An opening address was made on May 12 at the conference and then Yun Gi Bok, first vice chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, delivered a congratulatory speech.

At the conference conditions of the world insurance market were informed and successes and experiences gained by the insurance and reinsurance organs of socialist countries in the past were swapped. The conference also discussed a series of matters of further strengthening technical and business-like cooperation among insurance organs of socialist countries in the period of the 1986-1990 prospective plan.

The conference discussed and decided the venue of the conference to be held next year and agenda items to be discussed there.

The conference has contributed to further developing insurance business in socialist countries and expanding friendly cooperation and deepening understanding among them in the field of insurance.

Old Stone Age Cave Discovered in DPRK

A group of researchers studying the history of human evolution and development at Kim Il Sung University recently unearthed new relics of a cave in Uigo-*ri*, Taetan County, South Hwanghae Province.

The relics of the cave dating back to the Old Stone Age show the long history of the Korean people.

The cave was about 48 metres long and about 4-5 metres wide. It was also confirmed in the course of survey that three branching grottoes had centered around the cave, each with small pits. The inside of the cave was an accumulation of several layers.

Among the unearthed relics were human bone fossils, stone implements, bone implements and more than 6,500 pieces of animal bone fossils and fire spots.

A human bone fossil was a lower jaw found with two teeth. It was the same as human bone fossils discovered among the remains dating back to the Old Stone Age in view of the features of its form.

Sixteen pieces of stone implements were made of quartz, 9 pieces of quartzite and the rest of diabase-porphyrite. Typical of them was a large stone implement 17.5 centimetres long, 17 centimetres wide, 6.5 centimetres thick and about 2.2 kilograms in weight.

The discovered bone implement, too, bore characteristic similarity in its manufacturing method to the Old Stone Age stone implements.

Animal bone fossils digged up ranged 4 ordos, 11 families, 17 genuses and 23 species. Thirteen species of them are those which perished long ago.

The identified animals were Crocuta Ultima Matsmoto, Ursus Spelaens Rosenmuler, Buffalo, D. Kirchbergensis Jaeger, Coelodonta CF. Antiquitatis Blumenbach, Panthera Spelaea and a kind of Equus species.

The relics of the cave unearthed this time are of weighty significance in explaining the question of the origin and development of man in the DPRK.

Compositions Written by Korean Students in Japan (5)

A Meeting with My Aunt

(Continued from No. 1,331 issue)

A photo of my aunt smiling sits on my desk and encourages me. It's as if I can hear her saying "Come on, Songhae, you must study hard. I'll see you again one day in Pyongyang."

The photo reminds me of the pleasant times I spent with her while she was in Japan with the Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe. Whenever I look at the photo my heart fills up with emotion.

My aunt was an athletics teacher at the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School, but returned to the homeland in 1963, where she has worked as a choreographer of gymnastic dance at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace for the last 24 years.

Whenever I heard of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace I would think of my aunt and wonder if I would ever be lucky enough to meet her. When she eventually came to Japan it was a great surprise as I wasn't expecting to see her so soon.

It was like a dream comes true, particularly when my aunt visited the Santama No. 1 Korean Elementary and Junior High School where I am a pupil and my mother is a teacher. It was like being in heaven.

At 8:00 p.m. on Jun. 8, my mother and I along with my elder sister arrived at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Shinjuku, Tokyo and hurried up to her room.

As we entered her room I struggled to calm myself down, but when she appeared in front of me, all I could say was "Aunty . . . . ". I was speechless.

My elder sister had already met her when she visited the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School, and my mother had visited her several times when she went back to the homeland. But for me it was the first time and I couldn't stop the tears from flowing down my cheeks.

Looking at me she embraced me in her warm bosom quietly, and I forgot the loneliness of our separation as we hugged.

"I never thought I would be able to come to Japan again. But I've been able to come as a teacher with the Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe. I'm happy because I've been able to visit my relatives and see that they are contributing to Chongryun's work for the fatherland," she said rubbing her cheeks against mine and grasping my mother's hand.

Although our meeting was very short, it left a deep impression on me and I will never forget it.

On Jun. 9 we prepared to welcome the troupe as they were coming to my school and I was very restless. When they arrived my aunt was smiling and waved to us. I was hoping that I would be able to talk to her.

She looked radiant as we escorted her to some class rooms, the library and a music room. In each class exchange meetings were held. We heard about the lives of members of the troupe, exchanged souvenirs and took photos. We had a pleasant time. As soon as the exchange meetings were over, I looked for my aunt as my family planned to talk to her.

A new pupil at a Korean elementary school

She smiled at me tenderly and said "Songhae you are studying at a very nice school," "What circles do you belong to? " and "What is your favorite subject? " She asked me many questions about my school life one after another.

When I saw her for the first time, I couldn't speak very well as I was so excited, but that day I was able to talk to her in a relaxed manner.

She smiled and listened to me. Then, after taking photos, she had a look around my classroom and the staff room.

A reception was held in the auditorium and the time when I would have to say goodbye to my aunty approached. My classmates exchanged farewell greetings with members of the troupe and some of them clasped hands and began waving. I managed to hold back my emotions and told my aunt that I would certainly watch a performance by the art troupe which was to be given the next day.

As I watched the car drive away, I looked back on the day and had to remind myself that it hadn't been a dream.

I felt like crying but I didn't know why. That night I couldn't sleep as my mind was full of the day's events.

So far the troupe has visited Japan three times. I'll never forget the meeting with my aunt, and whenever I look at her photo on my desk, it will reaffirm my determination to go to Pyongyang to visit her. I will study hard as I promised.

(Kim Song Hae, the third grader of the Santama No. 1 Korean Elementary and Junior High School)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries
(Mar. 21-Apr. 15)

MAR. 21.
* A delegation of Kim Il Sung University headed by its President Park Gwan O for the USSR.

MAR. 25.
* A DPRK government delegation headed by Vice Premier Kim Bok Sin for Hungary to attend the seventh meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and Hungarian People's Republic.
* A DPRK government delegation headed by Ryon Yong Rip, chairman of the Education Commission to attend the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the national day of Malta.
* A trade union delegation headed by Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea to attend the 37th Bureau Meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Poland.
* A delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by its Vice Chairman Kim Song Ryon to Poland.
* A delegation of Kim Il Sung University headed by its Vice President Ro Song Chan to the German Democratic Republic.

APR. 1.
* A delegation of Kim Chaek Politechnical Institute headed by its Vice Chairman Chon Je Gwan to China.
* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kang Jong Pal, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.
* A delegation of the Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by Li Jong Won, vice chairman of its Central Committee to Czechoslovakia and Romania.

APR. 3.
* A delegation of the State Central Bureau of Tourism headed by its Deputy Director Chae Hwa Sop to Poland and the Soviet Union.

APR. 6.
* A Korean defence sports delegation headed by So Un Hae, vice chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee to Mongolia.

APR. 8.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Ryon Tae Jun, member of its Central Committee and presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of Fatherland to the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark.
* A Korean book exhibition delegation headed by Won Hung Nam, vice chairman of the Publication Guidance Bureau to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Ryu Gwan Jin, vice chairman of its Central Committee to China.

APR. 15.
* A DPRK delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Jong Gun to Cuba.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth headed by Vice Chairman of its Central Committee Kim Chang Ryong to Austria.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang
(Mar. 19-Apr. 30)

MAR. 19.
* A delegation of the Journalism Institute of Thailand headed by its Vice Director Somkuan Kaviya.

MAR. 23.
* A Soviet delegation of scientific and technical information headed by Igor Boloshin, deputy director of the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of the USSR.

MAR. 27.
* A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science headed by Liang Keyong, its vice president.

MAR. 30.
* A delegation of the Polish paper Rzeczpospolita headed by its Secretary General Marzek Dunin Wasowcz.

APR. 2.
* Khodiedad Basharmal, head of the Science, Education and Public Health Department of the General Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and his party.

APR. 6.
* A delegation of functionaries of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by member of its Central Committee Baucel Dimitrije.
* Yoshioka Masahiko, president of the Northwest Industrial Company, Ltd. Japan.

APR. 7.
* Ma Enchao, deputy director of a bureau of the International Liaison Department of the Central Com-

(Continued on page 7)

Legend

A Magistrate Driven from His Post

A long time ago there lived a magistrate in a township. He was so ferocious in nature and fond of wielding authority that the officials under him were always ill at ease.

All of them cursed their savage superior who would get rid of them at any time. Their grievances against him culminated in a meeting where they discussed a plan to drive him out. One of them proposed a swell idea which gratified them all.

One morning the magistrate gathered his officials and held a regular court session in which he swore at them from beginning to end. After the session he checked one official document after another until he began to drowse. At this moment a servant rushed into the office room and slapped the magistrate on the face before he fled like a bird.

After the sudden blow the magistrate looked stupidly at the attacker in flight. He found that it was one of his boy servants, and he sprang to his feet in fury.

"Catch him, catch the fellow—"

At the angry shouts of the magistrate, the officials ran out into his room. They pretended ignorance and asked him the reason. The magistrate blared that a boy servant had slapped him on the face and ran away. The officials looked puzzled and said: "How could a young servant do harm to your honourable person?!"

Everybody whispered it was impossible. As the officials would not believe his words, the magistrate burst forth his rage and ripped and tore about, letting out squawks.

On hearing the noise, the magistrate's son who had been studying in the residential quarter, hurried out to find his father apparently off the locker. In his towering rage, the magistrate's eyes protruded and goggled like those of an ox straining himself and beads of sweat were streaming down his flushed-up cheeks. He screamed so ferociously that he seemed to be out of his senses.

One of the officials whispered into the ear of the magistrate's son: "The Honourable Magistrate has suddenly fallen ill. He has got restless and behaves in frenzy. He says a boy servant slapped him on the face, but how can we believe him, sir?" His tone of voice was sympathetic.

The magistrate's son was very much worried over the sign of his father's madness about his father.

"Calm yourself down, father." begged the son. "Don't talk any more."

"What? Even you speak that way?! Go catch the servant right now," vociferated the magistrate, stamping his feet.

Chased away by his father, the son went straight to a doctor and brought him to his father. The doctor tried to check the magistrate, but the latter would not obey the former.

"Why are you making this fuss, trying to feel my pulse? Nothing is wrong with me. Get the hell out of here."

But the doctor still tried to examine the magistrate, who furiously jostled the doctor away. By now, nobody regarded the magistrate as sane.

A day passed and another, but the rage of the magistrate was not alleviated. He lost appetite completely and could not sleep. Now, he really felt he would get crazy.

One day the provincial governor was informed of this and called the magistrate.

"I was told that you have been ill. How do you feel now?"

The magistrate was going to complain to the governor against the wrong done to him. But he was so infuriated that he could not talk coherently.

"Let me tell you, the Honourable Governor— in fact, that servant —indeed—"

"Well, what has really happened?"

The governor burst out his anger as he could not understand what the magistrate was talking about. The magistrate could no longer talk and only goggled his eyes in fright.

The governor was disgusted to see the miserable madman and issued an order to the officials present.

"His lunacy is confirmed. Get him relieved from his post now."

Thus the magistrate was forced to step down from the influential post and stay at home as a "crazy magistrate". He could not forget the injustice done to him, but every time he tried to tell what really had happened, his son would send for a doctor and make a fuss, having him check his father's pulse and prepare medicine for him. At last the magistrate gave up his attempt to tell the injustice.

Many years rolled by and the magistrate got old and sick in bed. His days were numbered now. One day he called his son to his side and tried to clarify the real fact. But his son still would not listen to his father.

"The disease has long since left you, but it has come on you again. What's the matter, father?"

The savage magistrate died as a "crazy magistrate".

Int'l Sports Competitions

Wrestling

DPRK wrestlers Kim Myong Su and Mun Hui Nam bagged gold respectively in the 48 kilogram and 57 kilogram categories at the International Wrestling Tournament for Ahmad-John Cup which was held in Kabul from Apr. 23 to 25.

Volleyball

● A friendship match between the April 25 Women's Volleyball Team of Korea and the women's volleyball team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was held on May 17 in Pyongyang.

The match ended 3:1 in favor of the Korean team.

Earlier, friendship games took place between the April 25 Women's Volleyball Team and the women's volleyball team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In the games which were held in a friendly atmosphere the volleyballers of the two countries fully exhibited the high sports technique they have cultivated through day-to-day training.

● The Seventh International Women's Volleyball Tournament which was held in Wonsan from May 21 to 25.

Following are the final placings of the tournament:

1. Korea (A)
2. China (Beijing)
3. Korea (B)
4. Japan (students)
5. Czechoslovakia (national selection)

Shooting

Korean shooter Pak Jong Ran scored 187 points in the women's adult group and another Korean shooter Kim Myong Hwa 137 points in young women's group to come first respectively in the trap shooting at the International Shooting Tournament for "Svazarm Grand Prize" held in Czechoslovakia.

Korean women shooters won two gold medals and 3 special prizes at the tournament. (May 22, KCNA)

Basketball

The Korean team came first at the 18th Halle International Women's Basketball Tournament held in the German Democratic Republic. The Korean women's basketball team beat the Polish team 92:81, the Romanian team 81:72 and the GDR team 72:42. (May 22, KCNA)

Taegwondo

Players of (the DPRK) captured titles in six events at the Fifth World Taegwondo (Korean martial arts) Championships held in Piraeus, Greece, from May 22 to 24.

Following their successful play in the individual events on the first two days, the DPRK took the men's and women's team pattern competitions and the women's team sparring competitions on May 24.

Korean players emerged world's *taegwondo* champion at the championships which drew a field of more than 200 players from 25 countries.

Seoul's Cover-up

(Continued from page 4)

tion's creditability.

"People's doubts are unavoidable because they look at the whole government structure as a single organ," a political pundit said.

As for the method of torture imposed on Mr. Pak, dissidents aver that it was electric torture which left 15 blood specks on his body.

An observer noted, "The prosecution would not have arrested the six criminals anew if it had not been for the priests' exposure. After all, another fabrication is under way."

Cho, one of the two scapegoats, reportedly afraid of retaliation, has kept mum about his seniors, after his brother quoted him as saying, "A high-ranking officer from the NPH . . . . . threatened to kill me in the wake of my confession to the prosecution."

To Harden Position

In connection with this case, the No. 1 opposition party demanded 1) Chun's apology; 2) the resignation en masse of the cabinet; 3) the opening of a special National Assembly session; 4) the exercise of the parliamentary right to look into state affairs; and 5) the arrest of top police and prosecution chiefs.

But as their demands have been virtually rejected, the outspoken party is expected to harden its position, especially, with a nationwide organization, named the Headquarters of the National Movement to Fight for a Democratic Constitution, which got off the ground on May 27 in cooperation with all dissident forces.

They are planning for a pan-national rally on June 11 to charge the regime in an apparent move to counter the ruling Democratic Justice Party's convention to nominate its "presidential candidate" as slated for the same day.

(Continued from page 6)

mittee of the Communist Party of China and his party.

APR. 10.

* A Liaoning provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Wen Shizhen, vice governer of the Liaonig Provincial People's Government.

APR. 23.

* The Czechoslovak team to participate in the International Marathon Race.
* The Hungarian team to participate in the International Marathon Race.

APR. 24.

* A first friendship visiting group headed by Li Juanzhong, vice president and secretary of the China Tourist Hotel Association.
* A delegation of the Algerian National Union of Engineers, Architects and Scientists headed by A. Merah, National secretary of its international relations.

APR. 26.

* A delegation of Chinese side to the Korean-China Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee.

APR. 27.

* A delegation of the Union of Architects of the German Democratic Republic headed by its vice chairman Werner Schneidratus and Jan Nerland, regional adviser on marine pollution in Asia and Pacific of the International Maritime Organization.
* A friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Fu Qyanyou, commander of the Chengdu Units of the CPLA.
* A scientific and technological cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Frantisek Brom, vice chairman of the State Committee for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment.
* A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science headed by Liang Koyong, its vice president.

APR. 28.

* A maritime territorial committee of the Communists Party of the Soviet Union headed by its Secretary Vladimir Chubay.

APR. 30.

* A journalists delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by Uli Brookmeyer, head of the Press and Information Department of the Federation.
* A scholars delegation of Taisho University, Japan, headed by Ota Shunji, managing director of the university.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

(Mar. 16-May 7)

MAR. 16.

* A 1987-90 exchange plan for the fulfilment of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed.
* The 1987-89 plan for cultural exchange and cooperation between the Korean and Algerian governments was signed in El Djazair.
* A 1987-88 plan for cultural exchange between the DPRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Tirana.

MAR. 26.

* An interchange plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1987-88 between the governments of the DPRK and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia was signed in Addis Ababa.

MAR. 30.

* A protocol of the Seventh Meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee between the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Budapest.

APR. 30.

* An agreement was signed in Pyongyang between the Korean Union of Architects and the National Union of Engineers, Architects and Scientists of Algeria.

MAY 5.

* A 1987-88 cooperation plan was signed in Pyongyang between the Foreign Ministries of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic.

MAY 7.

* A 1987-90 agreement on economy, scientific and technological cooperation between the Ministry of Commerce of the DPRK and the Ministry of International Trade of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Kwangju Haunts Chun Regime

Here are excerpts from an article in The Asian Wall Street Journal (May 22-23):

KWANGJU, South Korea — Hong Nam-Soon, dressed in traditional bajijogari of elderly Korean men, sits tailor-fashion on the floor of his small law office, sadly shaking his head.

In the streets outside, riot police are firing canisters of tear gas at those gathering to commemorate the 1980 Kwangju uprising, in which scores – and some say hundreds – of the city's people were killed by troops.

Painful memories are etched into Mr. Hong's face. He is a living reminder of the brutality Kwangju suffered when it rose up against the military regime in Seoul seven years ago this week. A leading human-rights attorney who helped negotiate an end to the nine-day insurrection, he spent 19 months in prison for his efforts.

As critics of the government go, Mr. Hong isn't typical. He was a military prosecutor during the 1950-53 Korean War and an appeals-court judge after it. Today he heads a commission trying to establish a monument to the victims of the uprising. The 75-year-old patriarch of the South Cholla province human-rights movement is committed to remembering those who suffered and died. But he also wants Kwangju's people to put the revolt behind them.

"The Kwangju uprising is a tragic national incident and must never be repeated," says Mr. Hong.

"The feelings of revenge are still flourishing among the students and the youth," says Mr. Hong.

Kwangju's continuing rage over the episode, he believes, should be channeled away from vengeance and into the cause that inadvertently led to the uprising, the "democratization" of South Korea.

As chairman of the People's Committee for the Restoration of Democracy, his chief preoccupations are replacing the government of President Chun Doo Hwan with one fairly elected by popular vote and reinstating basic freedoms that South Koreans briefly enjoyed in the early 1960s.

"The primary cause of the Kwangju uprising was our demand for democratization," says Mr. Hong. "Today democratization hasn't yet been achieved. The government has broken faith." Many Kwangju people, he says, nevertheless "still aspire to full democracy, not retaliation."

He says the government has made gestures "to come to terms with the Kwangju people." Among them were the construction of Children's Grand Park in the city and the Friendship Highway between Kwangju and Taegu in neighboring Kyongsang province. "It also has made some efforts toward national reconciliation over the Kwangju incident," he says.

Gestures Spoiled

But Mr. Hong and others say those gestures unfortunately have been spoiled by other government response – sometimes petty, sometimes brutal. They cite the government's repeated efforts to block the monument to Kwangju victims. They also say victims' families have been paid to remove their dead from the section of the city's main cemetery where most are buried – authorities fear the section might become a shrine – and some have been harassed when they refused. Mr. Hong and others say these are indications that the state is concerned more with erasing memories than with healing wounds.

In addition, they say, the heavy-handed way authorities deal with annual commemorations of the incident – such as seizing photographs and literature about the incident from the Young Women's Christian Association last week and firing tear gas at street gatherings of more than a dozen people – only causes the wounds to fester.

Across town at Chonnam University, the scene of repeated clashes between students and riot police during the past seven years, Prof. Song Ki-Sook agrees.

The dissident novelist and literature professor spent more than two years in prison for his criticism of the government before and after the 1980 uprising. Mr. Song says that the "undercurrents of anger and *wonhan* (frustrated revenge) remain strong and are spreading."

Until last year, he says, the blame for the uprising was limited to those whom students branded "the five great enemies of the state" for their part in the military response: President Chun; retired Gen. Roh Tae-Woo, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the man most likely to succeed Mr. Chun when his terms ends next February; retired Gen. Chong Ho-Yong, currently the home affairs minister; retired Lt. Gen. Chang Se-Dong, director of the National Security Planning Agency; and retired Gen. Park Jun-Pyung, currently a member of the National Assembly.

"But this year," says Mr. Song, "the disaffection has extended to the whole government, which the students now see as being composed of individuals like those five." It will take a long time, he says, for the hostility to subside.

Mr. Song notes that when Kim Young-Sam, one of the country's two leading dissidents, was reported to have said that if the opposition came to power it would seek no revenge for the Kwangju uprising, "people were so enraged that he had to come here and make a big apology for that."

Mr. Song concedes, however, that if Kim Dae-Jung, the other leading dissident and a hero to many Kwangju residents, said there should be no revenge, "that would have some influence on the behavior of the people."

He acknowledges that the government has made some concessions to Kwangju, but he says that kind of "activity won't help to dissipate the sentiments of the people," who scorn such offers.

Mr. Song believes, however, that another insurrection is unlikely. "Though the people are still enraged, there are many fears about another such uprising," he says, especially among lower-middle-class families. "Students are somewhat protected by their status," he says. "The ordinary people have no such status or protection. They must risk their livelihoods if they take part in such anti-government activities."

He and others note the reluctance of many Kwangju citizens to challenge riot police during last weekend's commemorative activities. But it would be a mistake, Mr. Song and others say, to confuse that reluctance with forgiveness or forgetfulness.

Says a religious leader: "People here view May 1980 with the same feeling as they do the atrocities the Japanese committed during their occupation of Korea in the first half of this century. They were too weak then to challenge the Japanese, but their hatred burned ever brighter and their revenge, when finally taken, was brutal."

A young Christian-community leader, who declined to be identified, agrees with Mr. Song.

"The prime cause of the people failing to rise against this government," the woman says, "is its brutality and viciousness, under which the people have suffered and shed their blood." Everybody in Kwangju wants democratization, she says, and they know they must fight to achieve it.

'Protest or Explosion'

"The people in Kwangju have suffered enough for the cause of democratization," she says. "Let others now take the lead."

The woman, who had a close friend killed in the uprising because he refused to surrender to police, says that such a recurrence isn't impossible, however.

"People's rage can take the form of continuous protest or explosion," she says. "In 1980, no one expected the protests at that time to lead to the Kwangju revolt."

Feeding that possibility, the woman says, is bitter hatred of the government. "The families here all thought that time would heal their wounds," she says. "But it hasn't happened. Year after year their hatred for this government grows – especially among the bereaved families."

EDITORIAL

Chun Papers Over the Cracks

On May 26, Chun Doo Hwan conducted a major shake-up of his cabinet, dismissing prime minister Loh Shin Yong and deputy prime minister Kim Man Je, along with the national security planning director Chang Se Dong and other key cabinet members.

Reports from Seoul indicate that the shake-up was aimed at calming public outrage over the cover-up of the murder by torture of a Seoul National University student and at defusing the Pan Ocean Shipping Co. scandal which has strong political implications.

They also attribute the shake-up to an attempt to improve Chun's image following his Apr. 13 decision to suspend constitutional debate.

Unfortunately, the changes appear to be cosmetic and do not signal any change in Chun's policies. Chun's position remains unchanged and his power absolute.

History has shown that in the seven years since Chun came to power, he has conducted 20 cabinet reshuffles, with no changes to the overall tone of his administration.

The latest shake-up does, however, reflect the continuing crisis in south Korean politics.

In an attempt to maintain his dictatorial rule Chun has resorted to the use of repressive measures and now tries to pass off his cabinet reshuffle as a "democratic" measure. It is obvious that the shake-up is nothing more than a cosmetic change and should be given no significance.

All 26 members of the cabinet resigned for what Lho Shin Yong called "political and moral responsibility" over the cover-up of the torture killing. It did not take Chun very long to reappoint 18 of the ministers and the remaining eight can be viewed as a token gesture aimed at legitimizing and exonerating the regime.

If the Chun junta had taken responsibility for the murder, as it should have, the whole government, including Chun, would have had to resign. Who ever heard of a dictator resigning?

The shake-up, after all, is just another step in the process that Chun has been calling "the first peaceful transfer of power in south Korea."

On May 27, democratic forces set up a Campaign Headquarters for Achieving a Democratic Constitution. Christian and Buddhist clergy along with workers, farmers and writers were involved.

The promoters vowed to fight for constitutional change and direct presidential elections. Both issues that Chun has refused to accept.

Now that the people are ready to fight, Chun will have to act. History has shown that Chun has never listened to the wishes of the people and has always dealt harshly with those who have demanded democracy. So it is realistic to assume that he is not going to start now.

The south Korean people will not be fooled by Chun's cabinet shake-up. When Chun's track record is analysed one wonders who Chun expected to deceive by this action, a group of elementary school children perhaps.

(Continued from page 1)

are levelled at the DPRK as well as other socialist countries. If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, it will turn into a global thermonuclear war in no time.

This is why the U.S. nuclear weapons should be removed from south Korea at once and the U.S. nuclear means be dismantled in Japan, the Philippines and other areas of Asia.

If Asia, Europe and all other regions of the world are relieved of nuclear weapons, a very favourable situation for maintaining world peace and security will be created.

Our people positively support the peace-loving stand of the Soviet Union for removing the U.S. nuclear weapons from Asian region.

Support for Polish Initiative

Earlier on May 20, the organ of the WPK Central Committee in its signed commentary supported the four-point proposal advanced by Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the C.C., the Polish United Workers' Party, and President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, the keynote of which is to reduce arms and deepen trust in Europe.

The commentary was titled, "Positive Initiative."

The paper said, "The proposal of Poland will play a positive role in realizing nuclear disarmament in Europe and its denuclearization and removing the danger of war."

"The peace initiative of Poland" it continued, "conforms with the desire and demand of the world peace-loving people for the prevention of nuclear war and for peace and security in the world."

USSR, Viet Nam Support N-Free Korea

MOSCOW May 21 (KCNA) – A USSR-SRVN joint statement on the results of an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, expressed support to the proposal for establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula.

The statement made public on May 21 noted that at the talks the two sides expressed the belief that the realization of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding north-south dialogue and establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula would contribute to the improvement of the situation on the peninsula.

(Continued from page 1)

daily average of more than 140.

Turning to the problem of unearthing the remains of U.S. soldiers who died during the Korean War, which was raised by the U.S. side, he said they might be transferred through the MAC, if discovered. "But", he stated, "our side has already made it clear that unearthing and transferring remains did not fall within the function of the MAC and it could not be solved within the framework of the MAC."

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.